The Pyongyang Times

No. 25 (449) SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1973 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the group of Korean traders and industrialists visiting the homeland from Japan

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stands with the government friendship delegation of the Sudan

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Group of Korean Traders and Industrialists Visiting Homeland from Japan

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, received on May 26 the group of Korean traders and industrialists visiting the homeland from Japan to celebrate the 18th anniversary of the formation of the Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) which is spending significant days in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious socialist fatherland.

Present on the occasion were all the members of the group visiting the homeland from Japan headed by Comrade Ryang Jong Go, Chairman of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan and Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Also present were Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; and Kim Ju Yong, Vice-Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee and Member of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Comrade Pak Jae Ro, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Chongryon, who was on a visit to the homeland to attend the north-south Red Cross talks as advisor of our side was present there.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and people and the affectionate father of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan, firmly grasped hands of Korean traders and industrialists one by one and had a cordial talk with them, and posed for a photograph with them.

On the same day Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, arranged luncheon in honour of the group of Korean traders and industrialists visiting the homeland from Japan.

The luncheon proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

Sudanese Government Friendship Delegation

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on May 28 the government friendship delegation of the Sudan which came to our country to take part in the events of the "Korea-Sudan Friendship Week."

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Badr El-Din Mohamed Ahmed Suleiman, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Sudan Socialist Union and its Secretary-General, and members of the delegation—Prof. and Dr. Said El Mahdi, Member of the CC of the SSU and Dean of the Law Faculty of the Khartoum University, Abdel Wahab Zainulabidin, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan to our country, Salma Mohamed Suliman, Member of the CC of the SSU, and Sania Mustafa Ahmed Ibrahim, Member of the Executive Committee of the Sudan Socialist Women's Union.

Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister, Kim Sok Gi, Minister of Education, and Kang Gwan Son, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, were on hand.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Romanian Parliamentary Group Del.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on May 29 the delegation of the Romanian parliamentary group on a visit to our country.

Present there were all the members of the delegation headed by Corneliu Manescu, Vice-Chairman of the National Council of the Romanian Socialist United Front and Chairman of the Romanian Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister; Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; and Kim Si Hak, Chairman of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the DPRK, were on hand.

Also present was Dumitru Popa, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the DPRK.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Women's Delegation

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on May 28 the Chinese women's delegation on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were all the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Tsai Shu-mei, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Standing Committee Member of the Tientsin Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Present there was Comrade Kim Song Ae, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

Li Jong Sun, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, was on hand.

Also present was Chang Su-yuan, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Pyongyang.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent messages of greetings to Presidents of the Republic of Argentina and the Republic of Finland on the opening of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between our country and these countries. The messages read:

☆ ☆

His Excellency Hector Jose Campora
President
Republic of Argentina
Buenos Aires

Highly pleased with the opening of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level this time between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Argentina, I extend warm, friendly greetings to Your Excellency.

The opening of diplomatic relations between Korea and Argentina is an event of historic significance in the development of friendly relations between our two peoples fighting against imperialism and for the independent development of the country and a great contribution to the furtherance of the common cause of the Asian and Latin-American peoples.

Convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will further strengthen and develop in the future in various fields in conformity with the desire of the peoples of the two countries and the interests of universal peace, I wholeheartedly wish Your Excellency and your people great success in the struggle for the building of a new society and the prosperity and development of the country.

KIM IL SUNG
President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, June 1, 1973

☆ ☆

His Excellency Urho Kekkonen
President
Republic of Finland
Helsinki

I send Your Excellency warm friendly greetings, deeply pleased with the recent establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Finland at ambassadorial level.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Finland marks an epochal occasion in developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two governments and peoples onto a new stage.

Convinced that the friendly relations between Korea and Finland will further strengthen and develop in various fields in the future in conformity with the aspirations of the two peoples and the interests of world peace, I wish Your Excellency and your people fresh successes in the work for the prosperity and progress of your country.

KIM IL SUNG
President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, June 4, 1973

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Telegrams and Letters from Foreign Public Organizations and Personages Supporting Letter of DPRK Supreme People's Assembly

More and more telegrams and letters are coming to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung from public organizations and personages of various countries of the world supporting the proposal clarified in the letter sent by the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world.

Recently, he received telegrams and letters from the Rawalpindi Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association; Moses M Caroeb, Administrative Secretary of the South West African People's Organization; Abdel Hamid El Janfali, Secretary General of the Afro-Asian Housing Organization; and Eduardo Odonoss, Curator of the "Pochonbo Library" in Cuba.

The letter from Rawalpindi Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association said:

"We are standing by the Korean people demanding the withdrawal of foreign troops from south Korea.

We are well aware that the rulers in the south of the Military Demarcation Line proclaimed a "martial law" and staged fraudulent elections and that they are violating the agreed points of the north-south joint statement.

We hope that the unlawful act of the U.S. imperialist aggressors illegally occupying south Korea and meddling in the internal affairs of others will be immediately stopped by world public opinion and pressure.

Refusing to accept the fair and aboveboard line of national reunification put forward by the northern half of the Republic, the present south Korean puppet clique manoeuvres for the continued stationing of the Yankees and the Yankees on their part refuse to pull out of south Korea.

All this shows that the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are the main obstacles to the reunification of Korea.

Convinced that despite all these obstacles the Korean people's cherished desire for national reunification will be realized and their just cause certainly be accomplished under the leadership of Your Excellency, we wish Your Excellency good health and a long life.

The telegram from Abdel Hamid El Janfali, Secretary General of the Afro-Asian Housing Organization, said:

The Afro-Asian Housing Organization fully supports the five-point proposal—the cessation of arms reinforcement and arms race, the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea, the reduction of army strength of the north and the south to 100,000 or less respectively, the stoppage of the introduction of all weapons and war materials from foreign countries and the conclusion of a peace agreement between the north and the south—put forward by your Government in order to solve the Korean question.

We hold that the UN General Assembly this year should take measures to take the helmets of "UN forces" off the U.S. troops in south Korea, force them to withdraw and dissolve the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and that in case the Korean question is discussed the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should be invited without fail.

We firmly believe that Korea's reunification will be solved in accordance with the line expounded by you.

Diplomatic Relations Established between DPRK and Republic of Argentina

A joint statement on establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Argentina was signed in Buenos Aires on June 1.

The joint statement said:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Republic of Argentina decide to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level from June 1, 1973, on the basis of respecting the principles of sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit.

The governments of the two countries reaffirm that respect for the above principles is necessary for promoting the liberation of the peoples of the third world and developing friendly relations in all fields.

The governments of the two countries agree to take necessary measures for developing economic relations and for their realization.

The joint statement was signed by Kang Ryang Uk, upon authorization by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and by Juan Carlos Puig, upon authorization by the Government of the Republic of Argentina.

Diplomatic Relations between DPRK and Republic of Finland Established

A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Finland was signed in Helsinki on June 1.

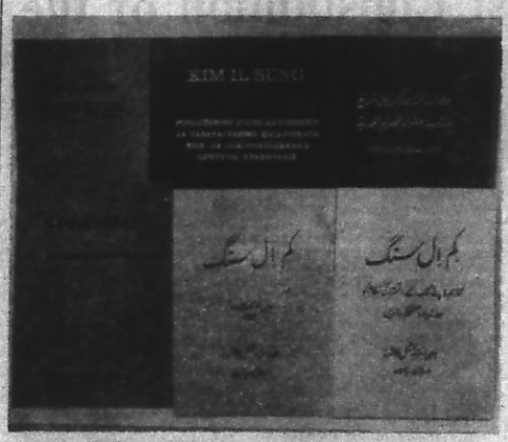
The joint communique pointed out:

With a desire to promote the existing friendly relations and understanding between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Finland, the two governments decided to establish normal diplomatic relations and exchange diplomatic representatives at level of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Republic of Finland believe that, with this as a momentum, the relations of friendship existing between the two countries will strengthen in the interests of the two peoples.

The joint communique was signed by Chong Sung Ryu, Trade Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Finland, upon authorization by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Mati Tuobinen, Director of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Finland, upon authorization by the Government of the Republic of Finland.

Classical Works of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Published in Foreign Countries



Immortal classical works of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung published in Sweden, Finland, Pakistan and Lebanon

The classic works of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are coming off the press in book form in many countries of the world.

"Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," Comrade Kim Il Sung's speech at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, was recently brought out in Chinese by the People's Publishing House in China, in Urdu by the "Ahmad" International Publishing House in Pakistan, in Spanish by the Chile-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture.

The leader's New Year Address made in 1973 was published in Urdu by the "Ahmad" International Publishing House in Pakistan, in Norwegian by the "New Dag" Publishing House in Norway, in Spanish by the Chile-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture and in Hindi by the India-Korea Association of Friendship.

Many other classic works of the leader also came off the press in a number of countries. "The Tasks and Role of the Local Organs of Power at the Present Stage," his speech delivered on February 1, 1952, at a joint meeting of the people's committee chairmen and leading Party functionaries of provinces, cities and counties, was brought out in Spanish by the Chile-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture. "The Common Struggle of the Revolutionary Peoples of Asia against U.S. Imperialism Will Surely Win Victory," his speech at the Pyongyang mass meeting held on August 6, 1971, to welcome Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and "Talk to Correspondents of U.S. Newspaper the New York Times," were printed in Norwegian by the "New Dag" Publishing House in Norway. "How to Develop State Industry and How to Manage the Enterprises?"—his talk with the managers and technicians of state enterprises held on January 25, 1948—was issued in Swahili in Tanzania. "On the Building of New Korea and the National United Front," his speech addressed to the responsible functionaries of the provincial Party committees on October 13, 1945, was published in Spanish by the Chile-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture.

All these books carry the portrait of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

A VISIT TO KOREAN REVOLUTION MUSEUM (15)

THE ARDUOUS MARCH

I dropped in at hall No. 22 of the Korean Revolution Museum together with other visitors.

On display there were the data on the 100-odd-day-long "arduous march" which the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung victoriously commanded, personally leading the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army after the historic Nanpaitzu Conference.

I stopped long before a large picture showing the image of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who convenes the historic Nanpaitzu Conference in November 1938 and sets forth the *Juche*-oriented strategic and tactical lines to tide over the difficulties created temporarily in the way of the Korean revolution and lead the revolution to a steady upsurge.

At that time, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great revolutionary leader and military strategist of genius, the whole Korean revolutionary movement centering on the anti-Japanese armed struggle was making continued, vigorous advance.

Flurried by this, the Japanese imperialists conducted a large-scale, frantic "punitive" operation against the KPRA in an attempt to quell the anti-Japanese armed struggle through which the KPRA was making incessant attacks on them in the rear. On the other hand, they left no means untried to destroy the subordinate organizations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland in the border areas and in the homeland, arresting, imprisoning and killing a large number of Communists and revolutionary people.

At the Nanpaitzu Conference, the leader made a detailed analysis of the situation and put forward the concrete line of establishing *Juche* more firmly in the revolutionary struggle, foiling the vicious reactionary offensive of Japanese imperialism by positive action and bringing the Korean revolution steadily to a high pitch.

At the Conference the leader said in the following vein:

Since the Japanese imperialists plot to undertake large-unit "annihilation" operations, our army must answer the enemy with large-unit annihilation operations....

While carrying on the annihilation operations against the Japanese imperialists, we must boldly conduct political work among the masses to organize and mobilize them. We must rebuild the revolutionary organizations destroyed by the enemy at home and in Northeast China and inspire the broad masses of the people with the conviction that the national liberation war will decisively emerge victorious.

This line advanced by him fully reflects his revolutionary principle that under any complex and difficult circumstances all the problems arising in carrying out the Korean revolution should be solved independently and from the standpoint of *Juche*.

In order to implement the line, the leader, with the main force of the KPRA under his command, again advanced from Nanpaitzu to the northern border area of our country in the period from the end of 1938 till the spring of 1939, repelling the frenzied attacks of Japanese imperialism. He triumphantly directed the arduous struggle.

This struggle is recorded as "arduous march" in the revolutionary history of our people. Indicating the routes of the march, the curator impressively told me about the wise leadership, superb tactics, indomitable will and revolutionary sweep of the leader who brought the arduous struggle to victory.

The course of the over 100 days of march was, indeed, a course of hard-fought, rigorous struggles.

The main force of the KPRA had to march against the biting wind, overcoming the severe cold of from 30 to 40 degrees below zero and staying hunger.

Large enemy troops ceaselessly attacked the KPRA.

At that time the Japanese imperialists set it as the chief object of their "punitive" operation against the KPRA to encircle and attack its Headquarters and launched what was called "large-scale mopping-up operation," putting into action a huge force 200,000 strong and even mobilizing airplanes.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and preeminent military strategist, directing the arduous march

Besides the "long distance pursuit operation," they employed such tactics as posting many troops in major gorges and ridges and frantically swooping down on KPRA units from all directions upon their appearance.

Under these circumstances it was a most important task to defend the Headquarters of the revolution where was the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Men of the KPRA vied with each other to take up this task.

Wading through waist-deep snow, they cut the way for advance of their unit and resolutely beat off the enemy who came in pursuit.

But there was no sign of fatigue in them, for they were fully aware that only when they defended with their lives the Headquarters where the leader was, could they defend the Korean revolution.

The large picture of the "arduous march" made me realize more keenly that this march was unprecedented in arduousness.

Pointing to the sand table, the curator added:

When the KPRA units marched for nearly a month, the clothes of the men were worn to tatters and their limbs got chapped.

To crown all, food ran out, so they had to drink water and stuff snow into their mouths.

The enemy's attack became intensified scores of times.

Thousands of, tens of thousands of enemy troops madly stuck fast to the KPRA units from all quarters.

The situation was very serious.

Seeing through the enemy's attempt to besiege and "wipe out" the KPRA units at a stroke, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung employed the new tactics of pounding the enemy in the flank and from behind while subtly concentrating, dispersing and moving his units. Thus, even under extremely difficult conditions he firmly took the initiative in the fighting at all times and gave a decisive blow to the enemy superior in number.

Gazing at the sand table on which were drawn red lines showing the routes of the KPRA's arduous march from Nanpaitzu to Peitatingtzu, I understood more deeply the correctness and great vitality of the guerilla tactics presented by the leader.

In accordance with his tactical line, the main force of the KPRA moved in three separate directions, throwing the enemy troops into great confusion.

The enemy cracked down hard on the KPRA units, activating large troops. The KPRA units drew thousands of chasing enemy troops into dense forests here and there and mowed them down en masse whenever they were tired out.

The Japanese imperialist aggressors mobilized for the winter "mopping-up" campaign that year were shot dead or frozen to death or fell while exchanging fire between themselves. They bit the dust in the end.

Put on show were secret documents and reptile publications of Japanese imperialism confessing the fact that they were beaten hollow, hit hard by the KPRA. I was highly delighted to see them.

In the hall I saw the pictures and historical materials showing the fact that the leader not only educated his men in the indomitable fighting spirit and revolutionary optimism but also took care of them with paternal affection. The pictures and materials impressed me deeply.

The leader valued and loved his men with paternal care and this was all the more so when in distress.

In spite of fatigue, he personally carried weapons and accoutrements of his men. He portioned out to his men even a bowl of parched-rice flour that was his own share. Such paternal love and scrupulous care shown by him for his men ever since the first days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle were a source of the great strength that closely united the ranks of the KPRA into one and enabled them to fight unyieldingly and win victories in face of any difficulty.

Indeed, the victorious course of the "arduous march" brought about another great upsurge in the Korean revolution breaking through the difficulties in the way of advance, and demonstrated before the whole world that the Korean people were stoutly alive and were winning one victory after another in their struggle.

Concluding my visit to the museum, I made an adamant resolve to more firmly equip myself with the great *Juche* idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who liberated the fatherland by organizing and leading the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle and has brought us the happiness of today, and to remain loyal to him with single-hearted devotion.

Kim Gwang Su

Colourful Celebrations of 36th Anniversary of Victory in Historic Pochonbo Battle

A Ryanggang provincial meeting was held on June 4 in Pochonbo, the land covered with glory, in celebration of the 36th anniversary of the victory in the historic Pochonbo battle.

Put in place of honour in the meeting place was a portrait of the respected and beloved leader of our Party and people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and the great sun of the nation.

Large crowds of people gathered at the square on the bank of the River Karim-chon where a statue of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great revolutionary leader, towers high.

Present at the meeting were Rim Su Man, Chief Secretary of the Ryanggang Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and other leading functionaries of the local Party and power organs and working people's organizations, and bereaved family members of anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs.

A basket of flowers in the name of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and another basket of flowers in the name of the Ryanggang Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Ryanggang Provincial Administrative Committee and other local Party and power organs and working people's organizations were laid before the statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the loud strains of welcome music and stormy cheers of *manse* (hurrah).

Rim Su Man, Chief Secretary of the Ryanggang Provincial Committee of the WPK, delivered a report at the meeting.

He said: On June 4, 1937, that is, 36 years ago from now, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung led the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to advance into the homeland and won a shining victory in the Pochonbo battle, thus dealing a heavy blow to the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and powerfully stimulating the Korean revolution to a great upsurge.

The main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung broke through in one breath the enemy's frontier guard which had been vaunted as an "impregnable fortress" by Japanese imperialism, mounted an attack on Pochonbo, the enemy's stronghold for aggression, mowed down the enemy and won a shining victory.

The reporter quoted the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching: **"The significance lies not in the fact that we killed a few Japs but in the fact that the Pochonbo battle threw revolutionary rays of hope inspiring confidence that the Korean people were not dead but were alive and they could beat Japanese imperialism if they fought against it."**

The brilliant victory in the Pochonbo battle shook Japanese imperialist colonial rule to its very foundation, exerted a great revolutionary influence upon the oppressed people of the world groaning under the yoke of the imperialist colonial rule and gave powerful encouragement to their struggle for independence and liberation, he stressed.

He pointed out:

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle and eventually beat down the Japanese imperialist aggressors and accomplished the historic cause of national restoration. In this course, he established the glorious revolutionary traditions which should be inherited and developed by our Party and people in an all-round way down through generations.

On the same day, youths and students of Ryanggang Province had a meeting in Pochonbo, the land covered with glory, to take an oath of loyalty.

A joint meeting of the Young Pioneers organizations, an athletic meet and art circle performance by working people and youth were held in Pochonbo that day to celebrate the 36th anniversary of the historic victory in the Pochonbo battle.

A torchlight parade, bonfire gathering and soiree of youths and students took place in the evening.

Earlier, lecture meetings dedicated to the 36th anniversary of the victory in the Pochonbo battle were held in all parts of the province.

On the morning of June 4, leading functionaries of the Party and power organs and working people's organizations in the province laid baskets of flowers before the "Monument to the Victory in the Pochonbo Battle" in Hyesan.

On the evening of June 3 a soiree of Pyongyang students and children was held in the gymnasium of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace in celebration of the 36th anniversary of the victory in the Pochonbo battle.

The Leader of the People

Visiting in Person Many Families in a Village

This is what happened in February 1960, when President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, came to the village of Chongsan-ri through the snow and gave on-the-spot guidance for 15 days.

On the morning of February 5, Comrade Mun was doing some kitchen work, when she heard someone open the gate and call: "May I come in?"

Taking it for one of her team crew, she only returned, "Go into the room, please." And she went on with her work without showing up.

After some moments she raised her face to be astonished to find President Kim Il Sung standing before her.

Beside herself with joy, she greeted him, quite oblivious of tidying herself up, and invited him to walk into the room, for it was cold outside.

The leader thanked her lightly, made a survey of the kitchen and asked her, smiling: "What did you have for your breakfast this morning?"

When she answered she had had rice, he said: "From former days people in Chongsan-ri had rice porridge even when they had to eat porridge...."

He asked her how many work-points she had earned the previous year and how many family members she had. Then he opened the door of the room next to the kitchen.

Seeing her mother-in-law, President Kim Il Sung politely paid his compliments to her, and then asked: "How old are you, grandmother?"

"I'm 67 years old, sir," her mother-in-law answered.

The leader showed much concern about the life of her family, asking if the children were doing their school work well, if she had no difficulties in living and if her family had enough bedding.

When Comrade Mun entered the room after seeing him off, her mother-in-law said, wiping tears off her eyes:

"Never before in my life have I seen any personage like our leader. He showed such a great regard for an old village woman like me, and showed such an affection for the children bereft of their father... He is a really kind-hearted personage!"

President Kim Il Sung visited many other families that day. He inquired after the life of the bereaved families of the civilians murdered by the enemy, of servicemen's families and many peasant families, and discussed the work of the co-operative with the villagers.

In every home visited by President Kim Il Sung, fresh innovations were brought about.

The very next day the old man Li went to the *ri* people's committee and returned his dependant's ration ticket, and took a job as a full-fledged work hand in the cooperative.

Thus, the President's personal guidance infused revolutionary fervour in everyone's heart from the first moment.

Principles of Politics Set Out by Socialist Constitution of the DPRK

The Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, personally drawn up by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and adopted at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK in December 1972, is a most popular and revolutionary constitution.

Unlike those constitutions which refer mainly to the State structure, the Socialist Constitution of the DPRK lays down in an all-round way the principles to be observed in the domains of politics, economy and culture in socialist society. This sets up a sharp distinction between it and the hitherto-written constitutions and gives an index to the most revolutionary and excellent constitution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary genius, attached primary importance to the establishment of principles of politics in the new Socialist Constitution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has said: **"The Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea legislatively fixes the political victories and successes attained by our people in the revolutionary struggle in the past years and defines the character and functions of our State and the principles of its activity to meet the demand of our revolutionary development."** ("Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," Eng. ed., p. 35.)

Politics holds a leading position in public life. It is therefore of fundamental significance in State activity to lay down the principles of politics in the constitution, the basic law of a socialist state. The Socialist Constitution of the DPRK legislatively confirms the great political victory and success achieved by our people in their long, hard-fought revolutionary struggle and makes an overall elucidation of the principles of politics in conformity with the essential requirements of the socialist system and with the historic mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

A series of its provisions explicitly define the character of our State.

The Article I stipulates: "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is an independent socialist State which represents the interests of all the Korean people." Condensed in this article are the legal status and character of our State which defends the interests of the workers, peasants and other working people, i.e., the overwhelming majority of the nation, and represents the interests of all the Korean people.

The Socialist Constitution proclaims the Democratic People's Republic of Korea an independent socialist State.

The character of the Republic is defined above all by its socialist economic foundations and sound political basis. In our country the socialist transformation of the relations of production was completed and the socialist system established. On this basis the political and ideological unity of all the people resting on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class was strengthened and the historic task of socialist industrialization was accomplished splendidly.

The socialist character of our State is closely linked with its class character.

The Socialist Constitution provides that the sovereignty of the DPRK belongs to the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals.

In the Republic the exploiting system and exploiter classes were liquidated once and for all, and the genuine socialist system was established. Our society consists of the workers and peasants freed from exploitation and oppression and the soldiers and working intellectuals who serve them. The State power is in their hands. Our State is a genuine State of the workers and peasants in which the working masses are the masters of the country and the entire people exercise power. This shows glaringly the class character of our State.

In particular, the revolutionary character of the Republic as an independent socialist State finds its clear expression in the revolutionary traditions it has inherited and in its guiding idea.

The Socialist Constitution stipulates that the DPRK has inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions which were created by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. This shows that the Government of the Republic stands on the deep historical roots. It is a legal guarantee which enables our State to continue the revolution to the end so as to win the final victory in the revolutionary cause initiated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Socialist Constitution provides that the Government of our Republic is guided by the great *Juche* idea in its activities. This is of particular importance.

If a nation wants to become the masters of its own destiny, it must have an independent government and uphold independence in politics. For this purpose, it must have its own guiding idea above all.

The guiding idea of our Republic is the great *Juche* idea. Hence, the DPRK Government does not conduct its activities under the pressure exerted by others or on their instructions but it assumes the full responsibility for the destiny of our people and determines on and carries into practice all the lines and policies in conformity with their interests and the actual conditions of our country. The fact that our Republic regards the great *Juche* idea as its guiding principle constitutes a basic factor that makes it a full-fledged, sovereign, independent socialist State.

The Socialist Constitution specifies the basic revolutionary tasks confronting the Government of the Republic. The Article 5 stipulates that the DPRK strives to achieve the complete victory of socialism in the northern half, drive out foreign forces on a nation-wide scale, reunify the country peacefully on a democratic basis and attain complete national independence.

The new Socialist Constitution defines the important duties to be discharged by the State for the successful implementation of the essential revolutionary tasks.

The Constitution stipulates that our State defends the socialist system against the subversive acts of the hostile elements at home and abroad and revolutionizes and working-classizes all the members of society by intensifying the ideological revolution. This affords a firm, legal guarantee which enables the Government of the Republic to enhance its functions and role as a weapon of class struggle in the endeavour to attain the complete victory of socialism and national reunification.

The Constitution provides that the Government of the Republic exercises the dictatorship of the proletariat and carries through the class and mass lines. This clarifies the fundamental principles to be observed by our State in its activities.

The socialist State must invariably hold fast to the stand of the working class and strictly observe the proletarian class principle in all its activities. At the same time, it must win over the broad masses and rally them closely around the Party. This alone makes the building of socialism and communism successful. By stipulating that the State carries through the class and mass lines, the Socialist Constitution clarifies a most revolutionary principle that renders it possible for our State to discharge creditably the historic mission of the proletarian dictatorship without falling into right or "left" deviation in all its activities.

The Constitution provides that our State applies the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method in its activities.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung fathered the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method by implementing the revolutionary mass line, which he has consistently followed, in conformity with the new circumstances of socialist construction. Underlying this spirit and method is the idea that the masses of the people are the masters of all things and determine them. They are the most scientific and revolutionary idea and method to be adopted in the guidance of the masses.

The Constitution legislatively sets it as one of the important principles of the State activities to apply the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method in all the work. This is of great importance in upholding and carrying through our Party's traditional mass line. This enables the State bodies to do away with the outdated method and style of work, particularly with the administrative and bureaucratic method of work, in their activities and brings the conscious enthusiasm of the masses into full play.

Our Socialist Constitution points out that the Chollima movement in the DPRK is the general line in the building of socialism and that the State accelerates socialist construction to the maximum by constantly developing the Chollima movement in depth and scope. The Chollima movement in our country is a great communist onward movement of the masses, which makes it possible not only to effect collective renovation in production but also to successfully carry out the work of educating the people and remoulding them into the Communists.

This constitutional definition concerning the Chollima movement brings our State and the working people to constantly develop that movement in depth and scope with a high sense of responsibility and thus brings to success both the work of revolutionizing and working-classizing the working people and the work of bringing about great upsurge and collective renovation in labour in all domains of the national economy. On the whole, it gives a powerful impetus to the struggle to capture the two fortresses lying on the way to communism.

To increase self-defence power is one of the basic functions of a socialist State and an essential requirement of a sovereign independent State.

The Socialist Constitution elucidates the line of defending the country in accordance with the mission of the armed forces of the Republic and the self-defensive principle. It stipulates that the Republic is based on the all-people, nation-wide system of defence and carries through the self-defensive military line. This makes it possible to increase our defense capacity to such an extent as to repulse any imperialist aggression and militarily guarantees the political independence and economic self-reliance of the country.

The Socialist Constitution of the DPRK fully protects the democratic, national rights of the overseas Koreans and their legitimate rights recognized by international law.

The new Constitution gives a clear definition of the independent foreign policy of the Republic which is based on the principles of complete equality and independence and of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. This reflects the quintessence and might of our State and social system as well as the lofty aspiration of our people and shows patently the high international prestige and revolutionary influence of our State.

Indeed, the Socialist Constitution of the DPRK explicitly provides for the principles governing the politics in socialist society, thereby enabling the State to firmly defend the great political victory won by our people in their revolutionary struggle and their revolutionary gains and creditably carry out its political task without the slightest deviation in all its activities.

In particular, it puts into statutory form our Party's unique lines and policies whose correctness and invincible vitality have been confirmed by the actual life. By so doing, it enables the State and all the working people to conduct their activities in accordance with the socialist rule of action and norms of life and push ahead more dynamically with the revolution and construction.

The strict enforcement of the Socialist Constitution which sets out in an original way the principles to be observed in the domains of politics, economy and culture, constitutes a reliable guarantee for strengthening the proletarian dictatorship function of our State and developing our country into a mightier and more dignified, sovereign and independent State.

Choe Chil Nam

GREATER QUANTITY, HIGHER QUALITY

Innovations Effected in Production of General Merchandise

Our workers in the field of light industry are effecting a new upswing in the production of general merchandise.

Wholeheartedly upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's earnest teaching that it is one of the central tasks this year to increase the mass consumption goods in quantity and variety and radically improve their quality, they have added thousands of new products to the production items since the beginning of the year and lifted their output 30 per cent above that at the corresponding time of last year, playing their part in bringing about a great revolutionary upsurge.

They owe this proud success to the wise leadership of the fatherly leader who shaped the original line of developing the large-scale nationally-controlled industry and the medium and small scale local industry simultaneously and led them along the most straight path, constantly paying deep concern to the production of consumer goods.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught us:

"Ironware, electric goods, wooden products, resin goods and other kinds of daily necessities and articles for cultural use should be produced in large quantities to render the life of the working people more convenient and cultured."

Always concerned for a more convenient and cultured life of our people, he gave teachings on many occasions and indicated the direction of the development of our light industry. He visited a small local industry factory in a remote mountain area on eight occasions and looked after the workers' work and life with warm fatherly affection.

Urged by the single desire to repay his great care of them with loyalty, the light industrial workers have brought about a great upswing in consumer goods production with the attitude of a master toward the revolution, in "the revolutionary spirit of April 25" and in "the stamina of Kiyang."

The workers and technicians of the light industrial factories in Pyongyang are energetically carrying on a "drive for the production of mass consumption goods with loyalty," bearing deep in mind the instructions of the great leader that Pyongyang should stand at the head of the whole country in the production of consumer goods. This year they have already widened the variety of general merchandise by 3,300.

Mangyongdae district which appealed to the light industrial factories in all districts of the city to launch the "drive for the production of mass consumption goods with loyalty" has added more than 500 kinds of general merchandise to the production items during the recent one month or more.

Working people in Pyongyang have unearthed this year as much reserves as to increase the variety of general merchandise by nearly 8,000. They have already increased it 40 per cent above that at the corresponding period of last year.

Upwards of 1,000 more kinds of goods than in the same period of last year are now produced in South Pyongan Province. The production of general merchandise has increased in quantity and variety also in North Pyongan, South Hwanghae and South Hamgyong Provinces, Kaesong and all other parts of the country.

A sharp rise has been registered in the production of consumer goods badly needed in people's life.

In the aluminium goods production the daily output of handy light metal ware of above 60 kinds increased 1.5 to 3 times as against the corresponding time of last year and in the ironware production the output rose 1.5 to 2 times.

Meanwhile, the production of resin goods has more than doubled.

The workers and technicians of the nationally-controlled industry have unfolded a massive movement of heavy industry helping light industry and of factory begetting factory. This year they have produced thousands of machines to reinforce the material and technical foundations of the local industry factories. The factories of nationally-controlled industry in South Hamgyong Province have already supplied more than 500 machines and 5,000 accessories to light industrial factories, and those in Songchon County, South Pyongan Province, have sent more than 260 machines and 50 kinds of moulds to the local industry factories in the county. This has helped reinforce the material and technical foundations of the light industrial factories and bring a sharp rise in production.

The state investments in light industry this year are 70 per cent more than last year to found new branches of daily necessities production and energetically push ahead with the modernization of light industry.

This year will witness a 5-fold jump in the production of ironware, 6-fold in furniture and nearly 2-fold in synthetic resin products.

Li Dong Chol

Well-stocked with attractive fabrics, this counter has many customers all the time

Local Industry in a County

Sinyang County is one of the mountainous counties in our country. With its mountains accounting for 93 per cent of the total area, the county could not produce a single item of manufactured goods until some ten years ago.

Today, however, various kinds of consumer goods with "Sinyang" trademark are to be found not only at rural shops but also in urban department stores.

This change in Sinyang County owes to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's wise policy for rapid expansion of the local industry.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"As a result of the successful implementation of the Party's policy for developing medium and small local industry, simultaneously with the large-scale industry under the central authority in the production of consumer goods for the people, local industry has grown rapidly in our country. On the average, more than ten local-industry factories producing articles such as textiles or knitted goods, bean paste, soy sauce, and furniture have been built in each city and county, and they are producing various kinds of daily necessities."

With a view to filling the ever-growing demand for consumer goods, from immediately after liberation he saw to it that small and medium local industry was expanded side by side with the large-scale light industry under the central authority.

In particular, the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in June 1958 marked an epochal turn in the development of the local industry in our country. It was at this meeting that the respected and beloved leader set forth a policy for setting up more than one local industry factory in all cities and counties through a mass movement by making use of locally-obtainable raw materials, unused equipment and idle labour.

In pursuance of this policy, in 1958 Sinyang County started building a wild-fruit processing factory, textile mill, paper mill and fur processing factory.

The whole county rose up in the projects. Factory buildings were put up with timber and stones abundant in the locality. Unused equipment was brought from factories under the central authority and simple implements and tools were also made available. Manpower was drawn from among the housewives in the county. The first factories of the county soon commenced producing manufactured goods with wild fruit, wild fibre plants, timber, etc., which had not been turned to account. These poorly-equipped small factories made a leaping progress.

As days went by, their production processes underwent semi-mechanization, mechanization and semi-automation and the workers' level of technique and skill rose speedily.

Meanwhile, the county explored as much local raw material resources as possible and started new factories such as earthenware factory and building-materials factory. Especially after the national meeting of local industry workers in February 1970 where Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a highly important teaching that all counties should unfold a vigorous mass movement to erect some more local industry factories, the county upheld the teaching and set up several more factories including a modernly-equipped ironware factory and a vegetable-meat processing factory.

As a result, altogether 14 local industry factories have sprung up in the county which had not even a blacksmith's shop in the past.

With the increase of the number of local factories, the county paid a deep attention to the creation of their raw material bases. The inhabitants of the county pooled their efforts and formed several hundred *chongbo* of forests of oil-bearing and fibre plants and laid raw material bases for the production of various foodstuffs. Besides, in line with the Party's policy for producing by localities themselves the chemicals needed in the local industry factories, the county built last year a fine caustic soda factory.

Vigorous efforts have been made in these factories to introduce efficient equipment and automate production processes. The woodenware factory invented a new type of automatic sawing machine and a large-size press and the foodstuffs factory completed the semi-automation of its production processes. Last year alone, the county introduced 61 technical innovation proposals into production. All this led to a marked increase in labour productivity as well as in the quality and assortments of daily necessities.

At present the county turns out more than 1,000 kinds of consumer goods including high-quality furniture, ironware, stationery, fur products and foodstuffs. Last year the proportion of the first-class articles was 1.5 times that in the previous year. The output of consumer goods of this county in the same year was 2.1 times greater than in 1970.

As the local industry expanded rapidly, the looks of the county have changed completely. Technical civilization has been carried rapidly to this remote mountainous area, and housewives have grown into full-fledged members of the working class. The county, which used to receive a huge amount of local budgetary fund from the State every year, is now in a position to earn greater income from its local industry than it needs for keeping its economy, bringing the State in large profits.

A new wave of increased production drive swept across the whole county to celebrate the Local Industry Day (June 7) set in commemoration of the June (1958) Plenary Meeting of the CC of the WPK. The chief object of this drive of the local industry workers in the county is to increase the quantity, quality and variety of products. All the local industry factories in the county have already overfulfilled their first quarter year plans with credit and are following up the success in order to carry out their plans for this year by October 10, the birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Han Su Chon

Pyongyang Cornstarch Factory

Our food industry makes rapid progress to serve the end of a richer dietary life of our people, particularly the emancipation of the women from the burden of household chore. Small-, medium- or large-scale food-processing factories built everywhere in our country turn out great varieties of food-products.

The large and modernly-equipped Pyongyang Cornstarch Factory produces various kinds of sweets and other food-products and medicaments from corn.

Take the corn-processing shop of the factory for instance. All its production processes—from preliminary treatment of raw materials to manufacture of cornstarch and glucose—have been either mechanized or semi-automated with the latest type of equipment. Its annual capacity is tens of thousands of tons.

The magnificent drops and candy shops whose production processes are completely automated manufacture scores of tons of drops and candy respectively a day. The workers in white overalls simply watch and control machines. They need not to touch the products with their hands in any of the processes.

The factory owes its expansion into a large, modernly-equipped food-processing one to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Before liberation the factory was owned by the Japanese who took semi-processed corn to Japan. This poorly-equipped factory was destroyed by the imperialists on two occasions. At the time of their defeat in 1945 the vicious Japanese imperialists destroyed it totally. During the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950—July 1953) the U.S. imperialists reduced it to skeletons by indiscriminate bombing.

Right after liberation the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited this factory and encouraged the workers to rebuild it with their own efforts and technique.

He has guided the work of the factory on the spot on more than 10 occasions since.

Whenever he visited it, he showed warm concern for the workers' life, exhorted them to produce a larger quantity of dainty and highly nutritious food for the people and taught the workers in detail how to do so.

After the war when the country was in difficult conditions, he paid his special attention to the factory for the livelihood of the people. He saw to it that the State made large investment in the factory to rebuild and expand it into a large modern factory.

The factory workers who are infinitely loyal to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung have made devoted efforts and the factory has expanded with every passing day, with its food-products increasing steadily.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Workers, technicians and office employees in light industry should correctly understand the intentions of the Party which has been greatly concerned with the development of the food-processing industry, and they should display patriotic devotion and creative initiative in translating the Party's intentions into reality." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. II, Eng. ed., p. 54.)

Upholding this teaching, the workers and technicians of the factory carried on an energetic drive for technical renovation and, in recent years alone, they have markedly augmented its production capacity.

They have adopted a new method in converting corn into starch and semi-automated the whole process of starch manufacture. Consequently, the production capacity has grown sharply, 5,300 square metres of production space has been obtained and 2,000 man-days have been saved in a year.

They have completely automated the process of boiling down corn syrups and contrived new-type filters. This led to 2.5 times increase in the output of jelly.

What is more, they applied a new method of saccharification in the process of glucose production. The result is 2 times increase in net output of glucose and a considerable improvement of its quality.

Thanks to collective technical renovation effected by the workers and technicians of the factory, the output of food-products has increased 1.3 times as against that in the beginning of this year.

The present production level of the factory is 10 times higher than that in the pre-liberation year.

Before liberation the factory had not a single Korean technician, but now it has nearly 100 technicians who serve the workers.

The creative efforts of its workers and technicians result in constant rise in the output of better products.

Today the factory manufactures hundreds of kinds of food-products, using an abundance of home-produced raw materials such as Insam (medicinal herb), chestnut, milk, fruit syrups, etc., and they win great popularity among the people.

Besides such modern confectioneries, various large-scale and modernly-equipped food-processing factories including those processing vegetables, fruit, chicken, duck, and maize are to be found in all parts of our country. They turn out large quantities of various food-products.

The Six-Year Plan (1971-76) envisages further expansion in our food industry—5.9 times growth in the output of processed meat and fish, 14.7 times in processed vegetables, 9.2 times in processed fruits and 4.3 times in cooling beverages.

Kim Su Yon

Part of the candy-wrapping shop of the Pyongyang Cornstarch Factory

The Policy of Developing Local Industry Alongside Central Industry in Consumer Goods Production

It is a consistent policy of the Workers' Party of Korea to develop small- and medium-scale local industry along with large-scale central industry in the production of mass consumption goods.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Our Party's policy in the production of consumer goods for the people is to develop small- and medium-scale local industry alongside large-scale central industry." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 221.)

To develop small- and medium-scale locally-run industry in parallel with large-scale centrally-run industry in the manufacture of mass consumption goods is a wise policy indicating the shortest way of building up a sound base of one's own country for production of consumer goods by applying the great *Juche* idea in the construction of light industry.

This policy shows the most rational way for fully mobilizing and utilizing all the domestic reserves and potentialities in the establishment of light industry, instead of developing only large-scale centrally-controlled industry or relying exclusively on the method of expanding the production bases through the undertaking of new capital construction projects. It also renders it possible to give ample scope to the inexhaustible ability and creativity of the working masses in the development of light industry and enlist and utilize to the maximum all the production potentialities of one's country, such as abundant raw materials and manpower reserves latent in localities, so that every branch of light industry may be built at an early date and its infra-structure of production be developed diversely. Thus, it makes it possible to ensure rapid establishment of an independent and modern light industry in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, in reliance on the strength of the people of the country concerned and its resources of raw materials and in conformity with its specific economic conditions.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Our experience shows that in general it is rational in light industry, in view of its economic and technological peculiarities, to develop small- and medium-scale factories alongside the large ones, and particularly that it is an effective way of increasing the production of consumer goods and rapidly developing industry as a whole in the backward countries to build many small-scale local factories which are comparatively simple in technology." (Ibid., p. 222.)

The policy of promoting the growth of small- and medium-scale industry along with that of large-scale industry is a correct one reflecting the lawful requirements of the development of light industry.

Light industry has a series of specific features in the distribution of its raw material resources, the diversity of the needs for goods, the organization of production for consumer goods and in the process of production techniques. That is to say, in manufacture of products light industry is to use raw materials provided according to the system of supply under the central authority and those abundantly found in localities. At the same time, production should be organized in consideration of both the country-wide needs and varied local demands. As for the technological aspects in the production of consumer goods, high standards of technique and intricate machines and equipment are required according to the variety of goods, while there are many things which can be produced with relatively simple technique and equipment. For such economic and technological peculiarities, it is rational, in the progress of light industry, to develop large-scale central industry and small- and medium-scale local industry simultaneously, because, in the former case, it has modern machines and equipment and uses raw materials provided according to the system of supply under the central authority and the production is organized to cater to the country-wide needs and, in the latter case, the production is organized to meet the local demands with locally available raw materials.

Especially the actual experience in our country proves that this policy is an effective way of boosting the production of consumer goods and developing the whole economy rapidly in backward countries.

Before the liberation in 1945, Korea's light industry was one of the most backward fields. Following the liberation, the Workers' Party of Korea took measures to build bases for satisfying the people's demands for consumer goods with home-made products. As a result, large-scale modern factories, the backbone of light industry, were set up in a big way and their technical equipment was steadily improved and, simultaneously with this, local industry has been developed. Thus, a high rate of growth has been assured in the manufacture of consumer goods. Meanwhile, the people's demands for consumer goods have likewise sharply increased as their living conditions improved thanks to the Party's correct policy for speedy advancement of the national economy and the betterment of the people's livelihood.

But the shortage of materials, funds and labour force was keenly felt in carrying out the huge task for the building of the foundations of industrialization. Such economic situation of the country did not allow us to construct many large-scale light industry factories at once and, if we had relied on them alone, it would have been impossible for us to supply the rapidly growing demands of the people.

With a penetrating insight into the actual conditions of the country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung convened a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in June 1958. At the meeting he set forth the policy of developing the production of consumer goods through a movement of the entire masses and, as an important way for it, he advanced the task of building more than one local industry factory in each city or county.

Upholding the policy set forth by the leader, the working people throughout the country rose up and built more than 1,000 local industry factories in only a few months at little expense of state funds by marshalling idle local materials and manpower, and came to mass-produce different kinds of consumer goods. Between 1957 and 1960, in our country the textile industry registered a 3.5-fold growth and the food and luxury goods industries showed a 4.2-fold increase and the output of articles for cultural use and household goods rose 6.8 times. In 1961 the share of local industry made up half of the country's total output of consumer goods.

Thenceforth, the leader made certain that the local industry was continuously expanded and developed as a mass movement, while strengthening its material and technical foundations. In our country thousands of local industry factories have sprung up and their technical equipment improved considerably.

Such swift growth of local industry, in step with that of the centrally-run light industry, not only made it possible to fill the fast growing needs of the people for consumer goods with home-made products but also played a great part in securing funds for the speedy development of the whole national economy.

The local industry developed apace without much state investments. In consequence, the state became able to make more investments in the heavy industry and the central light industry with funds on hand, while accumulating more quickly funds for ensuring extended reproduction on a large scale with the rapid growth of consumer goods production.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The construction of local industry is also of great importance for the even development of all regions of the country, and especially for bringing industry closer to agriculture and for the gradual elimination of the distinctions between town and country." (Ibid., p. 222.)

Extensive development of small- and medium-scale local industry side by side with large-scale central industry makes possible the erection of factories in all parts of the country and brings about the advancement of industry and thus promotes the economic development in localities and prevents the tendency of the population being concentrated too much in towns as in capitalist countries. It also ensures the consolidation of the class position in localities, the enhancement of the technical and cultural standards of the local functionaries and producers and raising of the level of economic management and the furtherance of their creativeness and activeness in the building of socialism. Moreover, it enables housewives to take an active part in social production so that they can be educated in the working-class idea, the per-household income of the local working people be augmented and their material and cultural standards be raised higher. All this leads to the even and rapid improvement of the technology, culture and people's life in all localities.

The growth of small- and medium-scale local industry brings industry closer to agriculture and assures prompt organization of consumer goods production to suit the demands of the working people in the countryside, thereby meeting more satisfactorily their diverse requirements. It also ensures that different kinds of agricultural produce are procured and processed in good season to increase the income of the peasants and stimulate the development of side-line production in the rural areas. In addition, it renders it possible to disseminate the industry's advanced technique, method of enterprise management and production culture timely in the rural areas and increase the political and ideological influence of the working class on the peasantry.

From this it follows that the parallel development of large-scale central industry and small- and medium-scale local industry in the production of consumer goods acquires a very important significance in complying with the requirements of socialist and communist construction, for it performs a great role in achieving the even development of all regions of the country and especially bringing industry closer to agriculture and eliminating the distinctions between towns and the countryside step by step.

This policy put forward by the leader has been successfully implemented with the result that our country is now crisscrossed by a ramified network of local industry factories alongside modern central light industry factories and it has a reliable base of consumer goods production built up to satisfy the demand of the working people with home-produced goods and our socialist construction as a whole is progressing at an accelerated speed.

Li Chan Sun

Demonstration of Unity of Anti-U.S. Forces

—Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's Visit to Africa—

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and his suite now on a visit to Africa are receiving enthusiastic welcome and hospitality from the leaders and people of African countries. Matters of common concern were discussed between him and leaders of African countries and joint communiques made public.

The joint communiques unanimously expressed full support to and solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for independent, peaceful reunification.

Cambodia-the Congo joint communique issued in connection with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's visit to the People's Republic of the Congo pointed out:

"The both sides reaffirmed that they firmly support the just proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for reunifying Korea peacefully, without any interference from outside forces."

Such support and encouragement manifested in the joint communiques give great inspiration to our people in their struggle to put an end to the occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism and reunify the country independently by the Koreans themselves.

Our people feel very thankful for such support and encouragement.

The agreed points mentioned in the joint communiques on the results of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's visit to African countries fully conform not only with the interests of the peoples of the two countries but also with the common interests of the peoples of the Asian and African countries. Our people, therefore, actively support them.

Our people consider that as pointed out in the joint communiques and speeches, the Cambodian question must under all circumstances be solved on the basis of the 5-point statement of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk dated March 23, 1970 and that the sole legitimate government of the Cambodian people is the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

Through their visit to Senegal, Guinea, Mali, the Congo and others, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his suite have contributed to promoting the relations of friendship between the peoples of Cambodia and those countries. Our people are convinced that they will achieve great successes in their visit to other African countries as well.

Manifestation of Strong Desire of African People for Liberation, Progress and Unity

On the occasion of the tenth birthday of the Organization of African Unity, the tenth conference of heads of states and governments of the organization was held recently in Addis Ababa.

The conference reviewed the work of the organization since its establishment and adopted a general political declaration which touched upon the future fighting tasks, a statement on cooperation, development and economic independence and a series of other documents.

The conference thus made a great contribution to stepping up the struggle of the African people for clearing away the vestiges of colonialism in Africa, building an independent, sovereign and prospering Africa and for defending world peace.

The Korean people warmly hail the success of the OAU's tenth conference.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his message to the conference:

"The Korean people regard as their own the struggle of the African people against national inequality, racial discrimination and pressure and interference from outside for the commonness of their past historic conditions and the commonness of today's goal of struggle and aspiration, and always express full support and firm solidarity for it."

The African people who had undergone agonizing sufferings under the most cruel colonial rule of the imperialists and colonialists protracted for centuries are now waging an energetic struggle for freedom and liberation, national independence and a new society, bringing about a great change on this continent.

The imperialists and colonialists led by the U.S. imperialists, however, are making desperate efforts to maintain their colonial ruling system which is falling asunder rapidly in the African continent and restore their lost positions there.

To achieve complete liberation of Africa all means and ways should be employed in fighting against imperialism and colonialism. The fact that the general political declaration laid stress on the armed struggle is an eloquent testimony to the resolute and positive stand of the people of this continent in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

In particular, the declaration expressed solidarity with the Arab people in their fight against Zionists. This furnishes a clear proof that they are strengthening unity and solidarity in their common cause—anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

In order to attain political independence, progress and prosperity, the African people should liquidate the consequences of the imperialist and colonialist rule, build national economy and achieve economic independence. The statement on cooperation, development and economic independence expresses their intention to consolidate political independence through such economic independence.

Africa should be completely emancipated from the yoke of imperialism, colonialism and racism.

The Korean people will as ever give active support and encouragement to the African people in their just cause.

Invincible is the African people's cause of liberation, independence and progress.

U.S. Imperialist Aggression on Cambodia Strongly Denounced

Mass meetings were held in different parts of our country to strongly denounce the U.S. imperialists for their outrageous bombing on Cambodia.

An employees' meeting was held on May 21 at the Chollima Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Plant in Pyongyang.

In his speech at the meeting director Pak Su Bom of the plant detailed the fact that the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea, is becoming authoritative and dignified because it has been formally recognized by scores of countries of the world as the sole legitimate government of the Cambodian people and that the National Liberation People's Armed Forces of Cambodia are dealing a coup de grace at the enemy.

Condemning the U.S. imperialists for their continuous scheming to expand the war of aggression against the Cambodian people, he pointed out: It fully reveals the facts that they have not yet given up their aggressive design on Cambodia and other Indochinese countries and that the so-called "peace" on the lips of Nixon, the warlike boss, serves as nothing else than a catchword for the escalation of the war.

Expressing full support to May 12, 1973 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia which vehemently denounced the U.S. imperialists' barbarous bombings and military intervention in Cambodia, the workers of the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Plant as well as the entire Korean people strongly demand that the U.S. imperialist aggressors stop all their hostilities in Cambodia and quit there at once, the speaker declared, and stressed:

The Cambodian problem must be solved by the Cambodian people themselves in accordance with the March 23, 1970 five-point declaration of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, and the Cambodian people will certainly wipe out U.S. imperialism and its minions in the near future, liberate the whole territory of Cambodia and build a new prosperous Cambodia.

A gathering of teachers and students of Kim Il Sung University held to protest against and denounce the U.S. imperialists' barbarous bombings on Cambodia

The next speaker, Ching Chhun Leang, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Royal Embassy of Cambodia in Pyongyang, expressed thanks for organizing such a grand meeting, and trenchantly flayed the U.S. imperialists' escalation of the aggressive war against Cambodia by enumerating facts in detail.

The Cambodian people rejoice over, as their own, the successes the Korean people have scored under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung in the struggle for building socialism and accelerating the cause of national reunification, he said, and strongly held that the U.S. imperialists must pull out of south Korea immediately, that the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" be dissolved without delay and that the question of Korean reunification be solved by the Korean people themselves.

On behalf of the National United Front of Kampuchea, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, the Cambodian people and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in particular, I offer heartfelt greetings to the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung who renders full support and solidarity to the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the Cambodian people, and to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people, the speaker said.

Meetings of teachers and students were held at Kim Il Sung University and Pyongyang Conservatory of Music and Dance respectively on May 22 and 26.

Korean People Stand Firmly on the Side of South Vietnamese People

June 6 this year marked the 4th anniversary of the founding of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

On this occasion the Korean people extended warm congratulations to the heroic South Vietnamese people.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam established in the fierce flames of the war of resistance against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation has rallied all the South Vietnamese people close around it and unfolded a vigorous struggle against the enemy, U.S. imperialism.

Over the past period the South Vietnamese people, under the correct leadership of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, have frustrated the U.S. imperialists' barbarous "pacification plan" and policy of "Vietnamization" of war, while firmly taking the initiative on all fronts.

The Vietnamese people won victory through their protracted, arduous struggle and the U.S. imperialists and their stooges could not but fall on their knees before the Vietnamese people and sign the "Agreement on Ending War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam."

Now the South Vietnamese people and the People's Liberation Armed Forces are waging an active struggle to defend peace in Viet Nam abiding by the Paris Agreement and all items of the protocol attached to it and to reunify the country peacefully based on the spirit of national reconciliation and amity.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"In violation of the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists are instigating the puppet clique of South Viet Nam to maintain the state of war in South Viet Nam and hampering the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam. In Laos they are also egging the reactionary forces on to continue disturbing peace."

Even today when several months have passed since the signing of the Paris Agreement, the U.S. imperialists are continuously disturbing peace in Indochina and systematically and flagrantly violating the items of the Agreement on Viet Nam. The U.S. imperialists have not yet completely removed their weapons and war means from Viet Nam. They are stationing there more than 10,000 military personnel in civilian clothes.

The Thieu puppet clique backed by the U.S. imperialists are carrying on bombardment and various kinds of armed invasion against the liberated areas. They did not release hundreds of thousands of patriots from custody but are endangering their lives.

All these facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists and their puppets, Thieu clique, have not yet given up their aggressive design to perpetuate the partition of Viet Nam but are creating the situation in which another war may break out at any moment.

The Korean people resolutely condemn the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys for their criminal acts against the Vietnamese people and will support and encourage to the last the struggle of all the Indochinese peoples including the heroic Vietnamese people.

The South Vietnamese people will surely attain new victory, smashing all the reactionary and aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen.

Friendship Visits

☆ A Polish Party and Sejm delegation headed by Stanislaw Kania, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Member of the Legislative Committee of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, arrived in Pyongyang on May 29 by air for a visit to our country upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly.

☆ The government friendship delegation of the Sudan led by Badr El-din Mohamed Ahmed Suleiman, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Sudan Socialist Union and its Secretary-General, left here on May 29 by air after taking part in the activities marking the "Week of Korea-Sudan Friendship."

☆ The Chinese women's delegation headed by Tsai Shu-mei, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Standing Committee Member of the Tientsin Municipal Committee of the CPC, left here on May 29 by air after visiting our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

☆ The Chinese ocean shipping delegation headed by Chang Kung-chen, General Manager of the China Ocean Shipping Company, left Pyongyang on May 30 by train after concluding its visit to our country.

"Korea-Sudan Friendship Week" Observed

The "Korea-Sudan Friendship Week" (May 25-May 31) was observed in our country under the cosponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-Sudan Friendship Association to celebrate the 4th anniversary of the victory of the May 25 revolution in the Sudan.

A mass meeting was held on May 26 at the Moranbong Theatre in Pyongyang.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Hong Won Gil, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, and the functionaries concerned and the working people in the city.

Invited to the meeting was the government friendship delegation of the Sudan headed by Badr El-din Mohamed Ahmed Suleiman, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Sudan Socialist Union and its Secretary-General.

At the meeting, Kim Dae Sik, Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang City Administrative Committee, and Badr El-din Mohamed Ahmed Suleiman exchanged speeches.

On May 25 a photo exhibition and a film show were arranged.

Insult to Sovereign, Independent States

In his answer to an interpellation at the "national assembly" on May 24, the south Korean "foreign minister" permitted himself at insulting those states which supported the admission of our country to the World Health Organization, babbling that "it was only African nations and minor states that supported the admission of north Korea" and that those states have no "influence" and "do not amount to much," according to a report.

We cannot overlook this outrageous insult to the countries which firmly adhere to the independent stand, judge things correctly and struggle for justice, especially to the new-born independent states which are forging ahead beneath the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The affront is an insolent act of those who have no sense of elementary international principle and dance attendance on the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. They are foolish enough to think they can do anything if they have their backing.

Having bartered away one half of the country to the U.S. and Japanese aggressors as their colony, the south Korean authorities meekly execute whatever they instruct. Yet they have the cheek to bespatter others. This is ridiculous, indeed.

It is not the first time that the south Korean authorities took such an unpardonable attitude towards new-born independent states of Africa and other small states.

They have long heaped abuses on the African nations calling Africa "black society" and the African peoples "uncivilized and backward peoples." They went so far as to jabber that there is neither "culture, nor art, nor history" in Africa. The present south Korean rulers did not stop at uttering such insulting words. Arguing that in Africa the whites alone have the last say in every matter, they admitted that their diplomacy towards the African countries is "diplomacy by proxy for the Americans." This reveals that they are acting as a foe of the African peoples, far from being their friend.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our people, has said:

"The time has already gone when the imperialist powers could meddle in the internal affairs of other countries at will, and now it has become an irresistible trend of the times that all countries, big and small, take the road of independence."

Today many new-born independent states in Africa and Asia advancing under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence are taking an active part in the settlement of international problems as full-fledged members of world society. Today it is impossible to solve international problems while ignoring the will of these nations. The days have gone never to return when the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists whom the south Korean authorities look up to as their master could put down the will and desire of new-born independent states and small nations, flout the peoples of these countries and rule the roast in the settlement of international problems.

Clear proof of this was furnished by the fact that at the 26th assembly of the World Health Organization many new-born independent states and capitalist countries, together with the socialist countries, voted for our country's admission despite the obstructing machinations of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean authorities.

If the south Korean authorities think they can achieve their foul aims when they are backed by the U.S. and Japanese aggressor forces, they are grossly miscalculating.

Kim Sok

Our Five-Point Proposal, Earnest and Realistic, Must Be Carried into Practice Immediately

In his historic speech on April 16 the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung reclarified that our five-point proposal for the removal of the present military confrontation between the north and the south should be put into effect at the earliest date.

The keynote of the proposal is the cessation of army reinforcement and arms race, withdrawal of all foreign troops, reduction of armed forces and armaments, discontinuance of the introduction of weapons from abroad and conclusion of a peace agreement. Ours is a realistic proposal to remove the factors causing misunderstanding and distrust and accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country. Accordingly, its implementation is a matter of the greatest urgency in our country.

The south Korean authorities, however, have thrown a gloom over the prospect of dialogue, turning down our fair and square proposal.

The dialogue between the north and the south started for the first time in the 27 years of the frozen relations between them and a bright prospect was opened for the solution of the question of reunification. However, none of the practical measures has ever been taken to improve the north-south relations radically and facilitate the cause of reunification. In order to terminate the north-south confrontation, deepen the mutual understanding and trust and create an atmosphere of cooperation and unity, the military confrontation between the north and the south must be removed and tension eased. There is no other way out.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"It is a matter of vital importance for the peaceful reunification of the country as well as for peace in Asia and the rest of the world to remove tension in our country." ("On Immediate Political and Economic Policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Some International Problems." Eng. Ed., p. 29.)

Our five-point proposal is precisely aimed at solving the burning question.

It proceeds from the actual fact that no sincere dialogue or substantial improvement of the north-south relations or successful solution of any problems concerning reunification is possible so long as the north and the south stand opposed to each other militarily.

In order to attain the peaceful reunification both sides should discontinue the hostile policies, dispel distrust and misunderstanding and remove tension. National unity will be attained only when the north-south confrontation is terminated, and the peaceful national reunification will become possible only when the national unity is realized.

Our proposal is in full accord with the point agreed upon in the joint statement which provides that active measures be taken to ease tension between the north and the south. And it is quite in line with the ardent desire of our people for the country's reunification and with the contemporary trend to eased tension and peace.

It will do good to both sides alike, not to one side alone. The south Korean side will have nothing to lose when it is put into practice.

Cessation of the increase of army strength and arms drive, discontinuance of introduction of weapons from foreign countries and reduction of army and armaments—all this will not only help much toward lessening tension, but also render it possible to cut the military expenditure markedly and appropriate larger amount of fund for the economic development and improvement of the people's living.

The withdrawal of foreign troops will provide our people with the actual possibility of maintaining the national sovereignty firmly and settling the internal affairs of the nation by themselves in a peaceful way.

Furthermore, the conclusion of a peace agreement will afford firm legal guarantee for turning the armistice into a durable peace and staving off recurrence of a war in Korea.

The realization of our five-point proposal will decisively improve the north-south relations and bring a new epochal phase in the struggle for reunification and further, will greatly contribute to preservation and consolidation of peace in our country and Asia. All this shows that our proposal will do good to the south Korean side in every respect, far from doing harm to them, provided that they have no other object in view but really want to see the north-south relations improved and the country reunified peacefully.

Our proposal has called forth favourable response from the world public opinion, too. The peace-lovers the world over and unbiased public opinion have voiced unanimous support and approval for our proposal, remarking that "it has given a realistic guarantee for peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification." This is another objective index that confirms the validity of our proposals.

However, the south Korean authorities turn a deaf ear to our proposal and spread false rumour to slander us.

They allege that our proposal is "unrealistic" and it is a "political propaganda to delay the dialogue." Meanwhile, they are at pains to make the people craving for national reunification believe that any discussion on armament reduction is "premature."

In the agreement on the composition and operation of the North-South Co-ordination Commission, the agreement to which the south Korean side also are signatory, it is explicitly stipulated that the NSCC shall discuss the questions of easing tension between the north and the south, preventing the military conflict and removing the state of military confrontation, adopt decisions and guarantee their implementation.

One can hardly understand what the south Korean side put their signature to the agreement for, if the efforts of the NSCC for its implementation are "unrealistic."

They did not voice any objection to incorporating into the agreement the provision concerning the removal of the state of military confrontation because they themselves must have considered it necessary and intended to put it into practice.

If they want rapprochement, they should put up their sword. If they deem it possible to make anyone believe that their clamouring for the "dialogue-accompanied confrontation" after turning out to the place of dialogue with a sword at their side is intended to dispel mistrust and misunderstanding, it will be foolish of them to do.

The south Korean side are prattling about the "prevention of southward invasion" in an attempt to find a pretext of justifying their unreasonable stand of opposing our realistic proposal.

We have made it clear more than once that we have no intention to "invade the south."

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"We have no intention to invade south Korea, nor do we want to force our socialist system on south Korea." ("Talk to Correspondents of U.S. Newspaper the New York Times," Eng. Ed., p. 17.)

It is our invariable stand to solve the question of national reunification by the joint efforts of the north and the south on the principle of independence and in a peaceful way in accordance with the national interests.

Our stand on the question of national reunification is clear enough.

We have made it public time and again that we have no intention to impose our ideology and social system upon south Korea. Nevertheless, the south Korean side avoid military coordination designed to ease tension. This is not because our proposal is "unrealistic" or they are "threatened" by us as they allege but because they are not concerned with the improvement of the north-south relations and solution of reunification question from the outset and are only interested in making preparations for the confrontation with us.

Though they agreed with us upon the matter of taking positive measure to ease tension, they have in deed sped up war preparations by reinforcing their armed forces, increasing armaments of their troops, with the weapons and military equipment shipped in from the United States as ever, building and expanding military bases and staging various war exercises more frequently than before.

Their excuse is that all this is intended for maintenance of "balance of strength" and not for the "confrontation by force" with us.

But this affords no "vindication" for them. There is no need of "balance of strength" in reunification.

Any attempt to maintain the "balance of strength" presupposes the territorial split. It is meant not to improve the relations with us, not to work for reunification, not to discontinue the arms race. In the final analysis, it is meant to make military showdown with us.

To make military "showdown" will boil down to unleashing a war. It is obvious that the situation will never improve if they call for confrontation and keep increasing armed forces and armament while dialoguing with us.

They are stepping up the reinforcement of armed forces and increase of their armament and are pleading for permanent presence of U.S. imperialist aggressor army in south Korea and for increased military "aid." This is only complicating the situation still more.

To implore for the intervention of U.S. imperialism and leave south Korea under the prolonged occupation of its aggressor army is motivated by an intention to let south Korea remain a hotbed of war. It is, in itself, fraught with a danger of war.

It is behind the scene of the dialogue that the south Korean side has been following the line for confrontation with us and has categorically violated the principles laid down in the joint statement—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. A graphic proof is a reportage of a French journalist who has been to south Korea, the reportage which brings to full light the fact that the south Korean rulers are keying up the tension in Korea to a still higher pitch by kicking up the "anti-communist" racket more vociferously than ever under the spurious signboard: "peaceful reunification."

The more frantic they become in slandering and calumniating our side, the more glaringly it reveals that they themselves are the bellicose elements who are furthering the split and are engrossed in war preparations in contravention of agreed points of the joint statement.

If the south Korean side do not want to fight us but really want to solve the question of reunification peacefully in conformity with the desire of the people, there will be no reason or condition for them not to accept our realistic proposal.

No one can turn down our reasonable proposal if he values the destiny of the country and people and hopes for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Ryu Gye Hwan

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